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THE . CHIEFTAIN

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How Watts Escaped Removal. When threatened with expulsion | vene the time honored customs are from Wagoner W. J. Watts wrote once more to be enjoyed by the a letter to the secretary giving ail office holders. Once again is to be sorts of reasons why he should not seen the typical fullblood who be removed. Among them was comes to represent pastoral disone to the effect that he as an at- tricts. He feels the dignity of torney had a large clientage before office in every sense of the word. the Muskogee court and that one He walks the boulevards with the secured a withdrawal of the order. grace of an "Arcadia lawper" and Acting Commissioner Tanner's let- pulls his Havana as if accustomed ter closes as follows:

In office letter of August 30,1897, costed by the office seeker who it was not intended to pass upon pleads his loyalty to "the party," or determine the merits of the con- and promises to treat all alike. troversy between Mr. Watts and He promises the would be officer Mr. Robinson, and the instructions his support provided he can "fix given you in that letter were based it." Soon we are to see him, like entirely upon the fact that Watts an intellectual athlete stand in the had violated the laws of the United arenas of our legislature and hear States in making unauthorized set- his torensic fights-hear them, as tlement on an Indian reservation, of old, like an armed warrior, like and as stated in the letter of Au- a plumed knight, as he marches gust 30th, referred to, the fact that to and fro in the halls of legisla-Mr. Watts is a claimant to citizen- tion, and throws his shining lance ship or even if he were a recog- of patriotism against the brazen nized citizen of the Cherokee na- forehead of every defamer and tration, would give him no right to do ducer of our fair nation, and ma- purpose and to present the same as he admits he has been doing in ligner of its honor. But to listen to the Muskogee nation through speculating on the lands of the to much of his attempted argu-Creek nation, because Mr. Watts ments is to be convinced that it is or rejection, have presented an cannot acquire, under the laws of personal aggrandizement he is agreement duly signed by the said the United States, by purchase, or seeking. The question naturally otherwise, except by an agreement arises, is the coming council to be made with the Creek nation to like some of the past? Are these, which the United States is a party, perhaps the last representatives, any right of occupancy in the lands coming here for the purpose of

None of the reasons given by per diem, or are they going to Mr. Watts therefore can excuse awake to a sense of their duty and tion; therefore be it him from censure or liability to responsibility, and in the final punishment on account of his ac- struggle make records for themknowledged conduct with respect selves of which God, Himself, to the Creek reservation. It is no | would not be ashamed? Are they excuse for one man to violate a law to tear away from their moorings to say that another man has com- and fill what few offices there are mitted the same violation, and to fill with competent, sober men, there is no reason in Mr. Watts' or will the record of this council statement that other people specu- be like some "foreign powers,"

instructions given you in said let- Sentinel. ter of August 30, 1897, and the matter be thus passed upon by the court, it has been deemed better, dom's annual report to the interior of the said Musksgee nation. in the exercise of mercy both to department is the best feature in Mr. Watts and in consideration for the whole instrument. Agent his clientage, to modify the orders Wisdom believes in protecting the given you in letter of August 30, rights of the people who have 1897, to the extent of suspending made these town lots valuable, and condition that he shall at once dis- say, believe in even asking an excontinue his speculations in Creek horbitant price for the lots. We

Owen Interviewed. Robert L. Owen, a prominent Cherokee, who, from 1885 to 1889,

over carefully:

nominal price fixed on town lots,

Electric Bitters.

erally needed when the languid, ex-

A prompt use of this medicine has

travel thereon.

lands.

he said; are a God fearing and law-abiding permits, that is to say, lawfully, people. They have a sentimental and they are in no sense trespassattachment to local self-govern-ment and their opposition is likely of their buildings, there must be to lead to a suit in the United either remedial legislation by con-ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR, States courts to determine whether gress or some agreement must be or not congress has a right to de- made between the Dawes commisprive them of a form of govern- sion and the several tribes which ment which was granted for a val- will adjust the problem of lot holduable consideration and is so ing before it becomes one of greatintimately intertwined with prop- er magnitude and a temptation to

erty rights that it cannot be abro-gated without a destruction of the Indian authorities to resist. A vested rights in property. "The fullbloods have no inten- modified and regulated by location tion to do anything that is wrong and other natural advantages, or violent, but they believe that would seem to be all that is necesallotment means a degradation to sary to a fair solution of the probthe fullblood Indian, and that such | lem; and the revenue thus derived, a course will pauperize them. I flowing into the coffers of the nasympathize with the fullblood peo- tions, would amply compensate ple in this sentiment, as I have them for the segregation of all lots

many warm friends among them. in towns from the public domain, "The fact is, these tales of vio- and it would assure a further stafrom the fullbloods, but from 'fake' themselves from which the adja correspondents on the frontier, who cent country would receive a result seem to desire to destroy this ant benefit .- Wagoner Record. worthy people in the estimation of the American public.

"The rejection by the Creek leg- sion has extended over four years, islature of the treaty of the Dawes and has resulted in nothing. True, commission is due partly to this it has furnished a number of unof commercial interests, which are has been the means of squander antagonistic to the agreement. It ing a great deal of money; but, will lead to a revision of the agree- outside the Choctaw-Chickasaw ment, but not to its entire defeat."

An Important Case.

An important case, something of the commission is concerned. It the nature of the celebrated Watts the members will now resign and begun here Tuesday. Mr. J. R. meritorious act, and the people Shannon, some time since, claimed will be thankful .- Checotah Enpossession, under Chickasaw law, quirer. of the tract of land near this town known as the "Rich Alex place," a magnificent and valuable piece of property, which has been held for several years by a colored man, Wm. Alexander, who some time ago suddenly left the country, leaving the place in possession of his

Shannon laid his claim to the place before Governor Harris and, under authority of that official, obtained from Indian Agent Wisdom an order for Alexander or his representatives to appear before said poison. Headache, indigestion, con-

The matter was brought into court here Tuesday by Mrs. Alexander, through her attorneys, seinjunction, restraining Wisdom, Shannon, et al., from interfering streets in front of the property of in any manner with the possession another person. The street in of the place until the cause can be

court here. This brings on a clash of authority between Agent Wisdom and others except only the right to Judge Townsend, and the proceedings will be watched with great interest .- Purcell Register.

Cheatham's tasteless chill tonic cures the chills, builds up the system less chill tonic, making it the most degive Chetopa gas without asking buckeye, the newly discovered specific and drives away all ills. It makes sirable iron tonic on the market. It is any other person to put up any of for piles, and is not an experiment bu strong the weak, and fattens the lean. a true tonic, strengthener, appetizer, the money. We hope Mr. Temple a medical certainty. Price, 50 cents in bottles; 75 cents in tubes for handy It's the tonic of tonics, the best ever toner up of the system, and blood will be able to get his man.—Che- application. Can be sent by mail. of purifier. Only 50 cents. seen. 50 cents.

AN INVITATION.

That the council is about to con-

to a Flower de Luce. He is ac-

Come 'long, Mister Fall Time-See me lif' my hat! Blow de ho'n fer shuckin' co'n, En make de 'possum fat! Come long, Mister Fall Time-Hope yo' way ain't los'; Turn de punkin yaller

En spice him wid de fros': Drap dem heavy hic'ry nuts-Bring dat squirrel meat: Fill up all de tater banks

En make dat elder sweet! Latch string's on de outside gate Don't you stop to ring! T'row some sand on top dat flo' En make de fiddle sing! Come 'long Mister Fall Time See me lif' my hat! Hoss-shoe's hangin' on de do'

Whar I'm livin' at!

Agreement Rejected. Whereas, The commissioners heretofore appointed by the Muskogee nation to prepare a treaty with the United States through its commissioners appointed for that its national council for ratification mmissioners on the part of the Muskogee nation and by the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and dated September 27, 1897, and

Whereas, The said agreement is filibustering and drawing their unsatisfactory to the Muskogee na-Resolved. By the national coun-

the said agreement or treaty is hereby rejected. Be it further Resolved, That a special joint committee to be composed of two members from the House of Kings and three members from the House of Warriors to be selected by a late in the lands of the Creek na- we have read of, where drunken, vote of their respective houses, be of the axle in the case of most barrows. tion as he is doing, why this office gambling, political hucksters have created, whose duty shall be to should condone or excuse his spec- attempt d to fill positions of hon. prepare an answer to the commisulation, which has been brought or and trust, and with no other sion setting forth the reasons why object in view than to fill their the national council of the Musko But, on further consideration of own wallets from the national crib, gee nation has rejected the said the subject, and in view of the and have been by the chief execu- agreement and also to prepare and probability that a suit will be tive suspended on the grounds of submit to the present session of the brought to recover the penalty of inability. Justice, decency and national council, to be submitted \$1,000, under Section 2118 of the civilization demands that such will to the United States a proposition revised statutes, in accordance with not be the record of this council .- in relation to a change of tribal conditions of the Muskogee nation, which shall fully provide for and The following from Agent Wis- protect all the needs and interests

Adopted unanimously. Homeseekers Excursions. The season of the year has arrived when a trip to the south will his removal from the nation on only a few Indians, we are glad to well repay the visitor. To accommodate residents of the north who may wish to make the trip, either settlements at Shanghai, where, being for pleasure or with a view of lo. under the municipal regulations, they want those who feel shaky over their city possessions to read this cating, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will on the first and third Tuesdays of Novem-"As remedial measures adapted to the conditions which surround ber and December run excursions was United States Indian agent for the five tribes, passed through Kansas City today. When seen at Indians and the Dawes commission to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. Tickets will be good on the Coates hotel by a reporter for prove fruitless) that appropriate regular trains of these dates, start- piece goods. The width of the packages the Star with reference to the stories of the fullbloods threatening violence in the Indian Territory, "While it is true that the fulllood Cherokees are deeply on blood Cherokees are deeply op valuable by their money and labor. of sale. Tickets will allow stop posed to allotment and will not Our towns have been built mainly over at different points on the consent to it, at the same time they by non-citizens, living here under southbound trip. If your local ticket agent can not quote you rates one behind the other, each carrying for these excursions write C P. two barrels of English Portland cement Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky. dec 18

W. T. Hutchings, of Muskogee, has been employed by Chief Mayes to represent the Cherokee nation before the United States court and to bring suit for the possession of intruder places. Complaints have been filed with the chief by parties who bought the places that were sold under an act of the national council, that the intruders have refused to give possession of the property. Mr. Hutchings will institute suit at once in behalf of those who bought such improvements. All parties interested should at once correspond with Mr. Hutchings -Arrow.

J. H. Sloan, editor of the Clevelence and bloodshed come, not bility and growth in the towns Osage Indian reservation recently land Bee, was ejected from the -Iron Age. by Indian police and deputy marshals. Besides having a newspaper, Editor Sloan has a sawmill and was in the Osage country to The work of the Dawes commissell a bill of lumber to a newly appointed trader at Gray Horse. For months Sloan has been roastsentiment and partly to the craft done politicians with fat jobs and for the Osages, and Colonel Freeing Colonel H. B. Freeman, agent man gave orders to his officers not to allow him to put his foot on his domain. So when the officers travesty, which may be agreed to, found him at Gray Horse they husthe end of the treaty business is tled him out of the country. as far away as at first, so far as

It is with pleasure that the Elecase in the Cherokee nation, was go home, they will have done one neatness of typography, makeup and presswork, contents in the way of editorial, general and local news matter, business management and general snap and go ahead, the papers of the Indian Electric bitters is a medicine suited Territory present a better appearfor any season, but perhaps nore genance than an equal number of papers of Arkansas. They are the hausted feeling prevails, when the best looking country papers on our liver is torpid and sluggish and the exchange table.-Ft. Smith Ele-

need of a tonic and alterative is felt. vator. The interior department is much often averted long and perhaps fatal concerned at the rejection by the bilious fevers. No medicone will act Creek council of the allotment treaty negotiated by the Dawes and freeing the system from the malarial presentatives to appear before said indian Agent Wisdom within attendance, and within the grounds of the stock Yards is a Beef Canning Company, with a capacity for slaughtfring 3,000 head of cattle daffy, and Fork Packing establishments have a capacity for slaughtfring 1,000 head of cattle daffy, and Fork Packing establishments have a capacity for slaughtfring 1,000 head of cattle daffy and for slaughtfring 1,0 at Washington that the other tribes to place hides outside on the hurdles. work to naught, in which event the besiegers, which prevented them The supreme court of one of the matter early in the next session.

states has handed down the following very sensible decision: "No In order to beat an editor out of town or city has a right to give a \$6 subscription bill a man transcuring from Judge Townsend an man a license or permit to sell any ferred his property to his wife. The wares or merchandise on the wife died and willed the property to a third party, and now the man is without property, a wife or a front of a man's place of business newspaper. The editor calls this and for his business against all God,

A 50c iron tonic. Pure soluble iron nine is contained in Cheatham's taste- that he will turnish the money and It contains the active principle ot topa Democrat.

PASSENGER WHEELBARROWS. They Carry Six Persons and Are Extensively Used in China.

The wheelbarrow affords one of the

ern countries, for it is so constructed that the load, which sometimes is very great in bulk and weight, is carried over the wheel, and not between it and the man who propels it. The high cost of timber and the bad roads throughout the country necessitate the wheelbarrows being both rude and strong, with axles and wheels able to bear the strains which they experience. The wheelbarrow is generally constructed of oak, at a cost of about 16 shillings. Its weight is 120 pounds; extreme length, six feet six inches (including shafts); extreme breadth, three feet two inches, and height, three feet six inches. The wheel s three feet in diameter, and has an fron tire 11/4 inch wide by one-fourth inch thick. To aid in steadying and propelling the vehicle the wheelbarrow n wears a strap across his shoulders which is attached to the shafts on each side. Boxes, bales of goods, or whatever the loads may consist of are secured to the wheelbarrow by ropes. The charge for carrying an average load is about one shilling and five pence per mile, but varies according to the load and the state of the road to be traveled over. The wheelbarrow has seating accommodation for four people, two on each side, and the fare for four people is 21/4 pence per mile. Passenger fares are lower than those for merchandise, on account of the avoidance of labor in cil of the Muskogee nation, that loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other hanging over the side in a rope loop. which serves as a foot rest. Thus a native is wheeled for miles over the rough roads of the country, with severe jolting, accompanied by a peculiar squeak Immediately behind the wheelbarrow, between the shafts, there is a long, oblong-shaped basket, in which the wheelbarrow man keeps his few belongings. On the great plain wheelbarrows are occasionally seen with a sail set, when a fair wind proves a great help to the trundling of the barrow over a level Since the institution of cotton mills at Shanghai (foreign settlements), the

wheelbarrow has been extensively used

as a passenger vehicle, especially for earrying work women to and from the mills. One man can wheel six women for a distance of about three mlles, morning and evening, the charge being one shilling and five pence per month. The average earnings of a wheelbarrow man are about 81/2 pence per day. About 4,000 licenses are issued monthly to the same number of wheelbarrows plying for hire in the streets of the foreign are perhaps, the best in China. The fee for a license is 111/2 pence a month, and no wheelbarrow is allowed, according to the regulations, to carry more than 61/2 chests of tea, or 81/2 boxes of kerosene oil, or 2014 boxes of soap (30 pounds each), or ten boxes of soap (52 pounds each), or two bales of American cumstances to carry more than 600 pounds of dead weight. These regulations are, however, not strictly adhered to. Sometimes in the streets of the 50 wheelbarrows may be seen traveling and pushed by one man. Very frequently, however, a load is carried on one side of the barrow only, so that the edge of the 14-inch tire cuts into the macadam roadway like a knife. The bales side, the man pushing the barrow being municipal roads are chiefly of macadam, and the damage they sustain from this traffic is very great. It has been found, fter repeated experiments, that granite broken to pass through a three-quarter inch ring and rolled in the usual manner is the only kind of macadam roadway that will stand this severe traffic. It is extraordinary to see a Chinaman skilfully balancing and propelling a heavy load on one side of a barrow, and, considering that there are about 4,000 of these vehicles traveling through the streets of the settlements, in addition to a large traffic of other kinds, the upsets and accidents are remarkably few.

BEES ARE VALIANT SOLDIERS. Two Instances in Which They Proved

Valuable Allies in War. History records two instances in which bees have been used in warfare as weapons against besleging forces. The first is related by Appian of the siege of Themiscyra in Pontus by Lucullus in his war against Mithridates. Turrets were brought up, mounds were built and huge mines were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these mines from above and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and hives or swarms of bees.

The second instance is recorded in an Irish manuscript in the Biblitheque Royale, at Brussels, and tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester, which was defended by the Saxons and some Gaelic auxiliaries. The Danes were worsted by a stratagem, but the Norwegians, sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls of the town-when, "what the Saxons and the Galedhil who were among them did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdies over their heads." What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into

the caldrons of the town, to boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy the Creek commissions. It is telt which the Lochians applied to this was will follow the Creek example, What the Saxons did next was to throw down all the beehives in the town upon congress will probably take up the from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city.-London Athenaeum.

-A novelty, called a bow-facing oar, has been invented by a man in Boone county, Mo. The person using it can sit with his face to the bow of the boat and thus avoid obstructions.

heard at the approaching term of is held to be an appurtenance to heard at the approaching term of its held to be an appurtenance to he just retribution, directed by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment the lot on which his store is built, the inexorable law of an all wise Cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Allays inflammation. soothes inflamed surfaces and reduces Dr. Temple says that he can get swelling. No waiting for results. Re parties to come from Pennsylvania lief comes at once and a cure promptly and drill 2800 feet for \$700. Chas, follows. Recommended by physicians concentrated and pure morphous qui- Cranwell says if he can do this only radical cure without operations. medical certainty. Price, 50 cents Sold by P. Shanabau.

GREATER YORK'S EXPENSES. Cost of the New Municipality Com-

pared with That of London. The municipal expenditures of Lonchief means of travel and transport in don, the largest city in the world, amount to about \$80,000,000 yearly, thus China, especially in the northern part divided, roughly, among the various of the empire and throughout the great plain. The Chinese form is a decided items: Water service, \$10,000,000; poimprovement on the types used in westlice department, \$10,000,000; public charities, \$12,500,000; schools, \$10,000,-000; health department, \$3,500,000; fire department, \$1,000,000; department of streets, \$10,000,000; gas, \$3,000,000; interest on municipal debt, \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous expenses, the balance, \$15,000,000. Paris, with about one-half ST. PAUL and North. the total population of the city of London, spends in a year \$75,000,000, or considerably more per capita. The question has been asked how the expenses of the Greater New York are likely to compare with those of London and

The present population of London is, roughly, 5,500,000, and the population of the Greater New York is, roughly, 3,300,000, the relation of the two cities to each other in respect of population being as five to three. The population of Paris is 2,500,000. The total expenses of the city of New York in a year amount, approximately, to \$47,000,000. Those of the city of Brooklyn amount, approximately, to \$13,000,000. The expenses of Long Island City are about \$600,000 a year, of Richmond county \$500,000, and of the Queens county towns annexed to the Greater New York \$150,000, making a total of \$61,250,000 for the whole of the territory to be included, on January 1, 1898, in the Greater New York. This is a larger ratio of municipal expenditure to the population than prevails in London, but a smaller one than is the rule in Paris. The police department of New York city costs \$6,000,000 a year, and the police department in Brooklyn \$2,300,000. and the total cost of the police in the Greater New York will be about \$9,500,-000 a year, or nearly as much as that of the city of London. The street and water services are joined in this city instead of being separated, as is the case in London. The expenses of the department of public works in New York are \$3,500,000, and those of the department of city works, which corresponds to it in Brooklyn, \$2,100,000, and when to this the expense of the department of street improvements in the future borough of Bronx, \$630,000, is added there is a total in excess of \$6,000,000 in the whole territory for these items. The expense of the fire department in New York is \$2,300,000. In Brooklyn it is \$1,300,000, and in all of the Greater New York it is, substantially, \$3,500,000. The item of interest on the public debt amounts in New York to \$5,500,000 and in Brooklyn to \$3,300,000, and in the other localities included in the Greater New York to \$200,000, a total of about \$9,000,000, or about twice that of London. The expenditure for charitable purposes in New York city this year is \$2,000,000, and in Brooklyn about \$400,-000. The item of education appears to the extent of \$6,000,000 in the budget of

New York city, and to the extent of \$2,-700,000 in the budget of Brooklyn, irrespective of the contributions of these two cities and of the other districts of the Greater New York to the state educational fund, which brings up the total amount to \$10,000,000. Long Island City expends \$115,000 a year for educational purposes,-N. Y. Sun.

A CALIFORNIA INSECT-CATCHER

A Plant Named Darlingtonia Tha Lures Insects to Destruction California has a trumpet leaf more remarkable than those that grow in the east. It is the Darlingtonia, named foreign settlements at Shanghai about | for Dr. Darlington, a famous botanist who lived near Philadelphia many years ago. In the mountains where it grows the people call it "Calf's Head," from the shape of the pitchers. These are sometimes three feet tall, and are covered at top by a sort of hood that bends down over the mouth. The hood ends in two spreading wings that give it the look sometimes project three feet on each of a fish's tail. Like the other trumpet leaves, Darlingtonia has its pitchers almost invisible from the front. The brightly colored, so as to catch the eyes brightly colored, so as to catch the eyes of flying insects and lure them to their destruction. Around the mouth of the pitcher, along the "fish-tail," and often down the wing on one side, there is a little of the sweetish, sticky substance that offers a bait to the visitor, tempting him to come always a little further in

search of more. The upper side of the fish -tail and the inside of the pitchers are covered with stiff hairs that point downward. Master insect finds it easy work to craw! down into the pitcher, but if he gets frightened by the darkness at the bottom and tries to return as he came, he finds these hairs very much in his way. So, at length, worn out by his vain efforts to climb up, he usually falls into the well beneath him.

But even if he is strong enough to get past the hairs, he is not likely to find his way to the opening, for that is quite dark, while the hood covering the pitcher is lighted by thin yellow dots scattered over it, much like the oil paper that people covered their windows with in the old days before glass was common. The poor prisoner bents around inside the hood, like a wasp on the window pane, until he is tired out and drops to the bottom. The California insectcatcher sets its trap for big game. Grasshoppers, bees, hornets, butterflies, and now and then a snail are captured by it, besides many a smaller morsel. It is one of the hungriest of the insecteating plants .- Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

Gold Fish in Ningara. Niagara river is said to be teeming with goldfish, but as they are hard to catch and bad to eat, they are not regarded by the neighboring dwellers as a very desirable acquisition. They have been seen there only within the past year, it is said. Spearing and drawing of seines are forbidden by law. The fish are said to have come from a creek n Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, where a few were placed several years ago. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sure Thing. He (earnestly)-Am I the first man you ever kissed? She-Of course you are. How stu pid men are! I never knew one who didn't ask that .- Tit-Bits. Can you use some chean envelopes \$1.25 a thousand, printed, at this office

of the Expectant so prepares the system for the change taking a place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes

child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.
"'Mother's Friend' is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly." W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex. Sent by Mail on receipt of price, SI PFR BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free,

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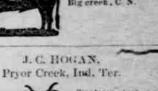
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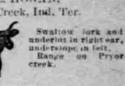


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